The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 16, 1864.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

We issued our paper last week too late to give us time to issue more than a half sheet this week, but we give all the news of any importance.

Lost.—On Monday evening Nov. 7, between the Court House and Washington street, a black lace vail. The finder will please return it to this office.

Another New Stock of Goods.—Wm. March & Bro., at Marklesburg, have received another stock of New Goods, which they ask their friends to call and see. Bargains can be had.

Sourkrout.—A portion of our people are engaged in preparing this savory dish for winter's use. Cabbage is somewhat plenty, but the trouble is it is not as cheap as plenty.

A Loyal Young Lady.—We are informed that a young lady in Barree, on the day of the election, walked her McClellan beau to the polls and politely requested him to vote for father Abraham, and he did'nt do anything else.

A Gobbler Item.

When we hear the voices of our neighbor's turkeys' ringing through the air, we are reminded that Thanksgiving day and Christmas are nigh at hand, and we are led to ask ourself the question, Who of our patrons will donate us a gobbler to gobble? We will await and see.

Huge Turnips.

We have received from Mr. D. G. Corbin, of the Raystown Branch, six mammoth turnips, which filled a half bushel measure. These are the largest turnips we ever seen, and we think they can't be beat. Mr. C. has our thanks.

Snow.

On Sunday afternoon last we were visited by a heavy snow storm, the first of importance of the season. If we are to judge of winters from their beginning, the indications are we will have an early and severe one. It is time to prepare for winter's worst, and also to see that the needy are also provided for.

Town Improvements.—The enterprise of our citizens appears to be on the increase, for we see in every quarter of the town dwelling houses and other buildings being erected that tend greatly to its embellishment and attraction. Let the good work go on.

The three story brick building erected on Hill street for the use of the National Bank association has almost attained completion.

The three story brick store house of A. B Cunningham & Co., on Railroad street is under roof. It is a splendid and commodious structure.

The Election.

Since the exciting campaign is terminated and the results thereof fully determined, we can find more time and room to select and publish reading matter of more general importance than that of political interest. We trust those of our country friends who have news of interest and importance will communicate the same, and give our readers an idea of the local affairs in the country.

Thoughts upon receiving a Wedding Cake.

Our devil has led us into the secrets of his mind when contemplating a wedding cake, or rather, pieces of luxuries, sent, with ceremony, into our hands. We have noted them as he divulged them, and we trust they will have their weight in throwing light upon some people's understanding.—He first considered them the *last* relics of a happy ovation, in which the joyful countenances of a happy couple gave increased life and pleasure to the scene. He imagined himself a partaker of the delicacies spread in inviting array before him, and also a participator in the joys of the hour when two mortals were made as one. After indulging in further flights of transcendent glory, and revelling in the heavenly fields of felicity his fancy pictures, he suddenly descends to the contemplation of the reality, and when he beholds *really* spread before him the *remaining* portion of a once whole and attractive mass, he wonders at the cause of humanity's thoughtlessness, or impudence, or selfishness. He knows not whether to appease his longing appetite or ruffled temper by consuming the delicious *morsels*, or whether to preserve them as a *last*-ing recollection of a grand entertainment, in which printers [poor devils!] were the least thought of, and their demands the least respected. As he beholds his brother-companions devouring the *sad* and *crumby* relics, he pauses in his contemplation, tastes (for it was only a *taste*,) a morsel, and then bids adieu to the *last* crumb of the *last* morsels as it was seen to disappear down the throat of his fellow-typo.—Farewell, *morsels*, farewell, ye festival recollections, and may those who sent you learn the wisdom of a wiser age ere they again send their "little favors" for the inspection of the printers

Soldiers Returning.—We saw many soldiers in our midst during the election who came home for the purpose of giving their vote. The majority voted for Abraham Lincoln, and they now have the pleasing consciousness that their choice is the choice of the people at large. These "boys," together with those who went further west, will soon return to their regiments and detachments, knowing that their countrymen will support them.

The Union Supper.—A free Union oyster supper was given on Saturday evening at A. Jacob's Hotel to all Union citizens that wished to partake thereof. A table, which accommodated over sixty persons, was filled several times, and all who ate were satisfied. During the evening a few short and witty addresses were made by prominent citizens, and a band of martial music gave a lively character to the occasion. As the supper was free to all, many were prevented from participating by apprehending a crowd We understand that the occasion was in consideration of the Union victory at the polls in this place. The oysters, fifteen hundred strong, were a present from Mr. Samuel H. Shoemaker

A daughter of Mr. Jacobs, only three years old, astonished the crowd by singing in handsome style, a favorite patriotic song.

Carbon Township.—Our readers will observe a large increase in this township in the whole number of votes polled at the Presidential election compared with those for State officers. To account for this increase we have not to attribute it to an influx of lawful voters, but to the fact that many of the aliens, of which that section is full, came to the polls and in the spite of everything cast their votes for their favorite M'Clellan. At the end of the voting, and after the votes had been counted, it was discovered that there were four votes that could not be accounted for, some individual or individuals having slipped into the box more than was legal. We know not whether these four votes were counted, but we feel certain that the votes of aliens must have been. The truth of the affair should be ferreted out, and the guilty ones suffer punishment.

MEMOIR OF JAMES CLARKE

It was on the 19th of October, 1864, that Mr. Clarke left his family—his home at Birmingham to return once more to Lewisburg—the home of his birth, that he might again breathe the air and review the scenes of that favorite spot. Arriving there and while sharing the hospitality of his friends he visits the cemetery at Lewisburg, the graves of affection. And as he looks upon the urned ashes of a brother and a sister, the pale shadows of the sepulchre settle on his brow. He turns to a little grassy hillock—sits down—and dies. On Saturday, the 22d of October, a telegram brings the startling news that James Clarke—the kind and beloved neighbor, the faithful friend, and what is better than all, because it constituted him the "highest style of man," the modest and benevolent christian, the sincere believer and disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ—James Clarke is dead! Dead, did I say? No! He has just begun to live; God has given to him the precious boon of a two-fold life—the life eternal of the glorified in heaven, and the life of an undying memory in the hearts of men. And can we say of such an one that he is dead? True, he has gone from us, and on earth we shall see his face no more; but,

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

It is not my purpose, nor is this the proper time to trace the career, or to pronounce the eulogy of this good man. Born near Lewisburg in 1800, and dying on the 22d of October, 1864, he attained to the age of sixty-four years. And then he received the fulfillment of the promise: "Thou shall come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season." We have lost his welcome presence, and it is for that we mourn. But his character is with us. Honored as he was, he was yet loved as well, and as much, as he was honored. No one could mingle in his society, though the opportunity were but brief, without feeling the magnetic influence of his nature. In his countenance, as well as in the placid flow of his language, and in the sentiments which he habitually entertained, the one feature which distinguished his character as a man, and stood out in pleasant and winning prominence, expressed itself to all who knew him in the single word—peace. In the atmosphere of mutual love, in the fragrance of gentle sympathies he found his congenial element, and there he was ever at home.

Attached he undoubtedly was to the polity and forms of worship of the particular denomination of Christians to which he belonged, but his heart was too large, his sympathies too noble, not to recognize and appreciate, with profound respect, the excellence and labors of other denominations that maintained the vital principles of christianity. He had a broad and catholic spirit, which he manifested not only in words, but also in deeds. The pecuniary means which he subscribed and paid to promote the general interests and efficiency of the Presbyterian church, together with other contributions to religious and benevolent purposes, indicate very clearly the liberal sentiments which occupied his mind and heart—sentiments which are the never failing results of true piety. We cannot wonder, when we contemplate his life, that his death awakened in so many hearts the sad sense of personal affliction, or that so many unfeigned mourners were found in the slow procession which followed his remains to the tomb.

In quiet simplicity—in all the gentleness of sunny and genial childhood—with a heart overflowing with kindness and good will toward all men, and filled with submissive and grateful humanity before God—with a spirit mild and amiable by nature, and rendered still more lovely by the ennobling influence of the religion of Jesus Christ, which he firmly believed and consistently professed—with the vestal fire of patriotism burning in his national heart—he passed his days among us until they closed with the closing year, amid scenes, and under gentle skies, which were in singular and beautiful harmony with the *spirit that ruled his life*.

Dear old man! he has reached the goal of his earthly journey. His prophecy is fulfilled. Crowned with the wreath of immortal glory, loaded with the benedictions of loving hearts, full of years, full of peace, he has gone to his rest. There his head shall recline upon its lowly pillow, and his Redeemer shall guard his sacred dust.

To those survivors of his family whose time has come to mourn for him, need not attempt to act the part of a consoler. There is consolation, or rather joy, suggested by his life and his death. That he lived to that age beyond which life begins to be labor and sorrow, and just there passed away by no painful death, that he had spent a life full of accomplishment and results, that he had walked with God in near and nearer intimacy, these things surely are what, if any thing, can take away sadness and gloom from death.

His honored remains are sleeping in the quiet grave yard at Birmingham by the side of her whom he called by the endearing name of "Sarah," who loved him while living, and whose memory he loved when dying, in the grave which he had appointed for his last repose. There, there may they sleep in peace until these heavens be no more, and in the last day be raised again to the glorious resurrection of the just!

Bloody Run, Nov. 7th, '64. C.

DIED,

George B. McClellan, son of Geo. and Caroline E. Long, died Nov. 7th, 1864, aged 3 years 1 month and 29 days.

I'll die, he said, then kissed my lips,
And closed his eyes in death;
But O! I know that Jesus lives
And little Clellie 's blest.

Mother.

Dear brother Clellie, thou art gone,
Thy pattering feet we'll never hear
Making music for our lonely hours
And our weary hearts to cheer.

W——

Flag Presentation.

Camp of the 205th Regt., P. V. at Old Court House Va., Nov. 5th, 1864.

Mr. Lewis—*Dear Sir*:—I enclose for publication copies of the address and prayer delivered by Col. Mathews and Chaplain Houck, upon the presentation of the National Colors to our Regiment, on Sunday, the 23d ult.

Yours Truly,
T. B. Reed,
Capt. Co. "D," 205th Regt., P. V.

Col. Mathews Address.

Captain Speice, and through you, Company C:—From your position in the Regiment and from choice of the Field officers thereof, you are designated the *color company*. I have the honor this day to acknowledge the receipt of the National flag from His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and to assign it to your care and protection; and particularly in the hour of conflict with the enemies of this flag. If we did not confide in your integrity and devotion to the country you serve, we would not assign so important a trust to you, but the patriotism you and yours evince in coming from your homes of comfort and enjoyment, to undergo the hardships, privations and dangers incident to this life, argues to us that you *must* be patriots and that the spirit of patriotism that prompts you to so noble a duty will prompt you one and all to *die* if needs be in defence of this sacred trust. Sergeants, Corporals, you who compose the *color guard*, take this flag and keep it as sacred and as holy as you would the apple of your eyes; and officers, soldiers of the 205th, swear with me, on the altar of your liberties, this day, to protect that flag from the encroachments of any and *all* of its enemies; and Chaplain, here in the presence of the Regiment, ask in our names and in the name of our country, of the God of that flag and of the God of our country to so inspire us one and all with that spirit of devotion to our cause that will insure its return *untarnished* to His Excellency from whom it came.

Prayer by Rev. Houck.

Oh God, our Father and Friend!—We feel the sacredness of the trust which has just been committed to us. As a Regiment of living men, having been marshaled as soldiers for the defence of our country, we have, upon this "Holy day," and in thy immediate presence, received the "Flag" which floats in the breeze before us, at the hands of our Colonel from His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania. We thank thee that in these wise dispensations of Thy providence Thou hast moved us to come forth in defence of a cause which lies so near every true patriotic heart. Around this National banner lingers, in sweetest repose, our dearest interest and fondest recollections. It emblematizes all that is pure and sacred to us American citizens. The life and vigor of our own civil, political and religious institutions are alike dependent upon the protection afforded this dear "Flag;" under its sacred folds our Plenipotentiaries have been respected, honored and died in distant lands; under it our proud Navy has canvassed the wide oceans unharmed and honored; and bathed in its rich and variegated shadows many a brave heart has felt his life blood ooze away, during the progress of this unprovoked and sanguinary war. And now, as the God of our revolutionary fathers, as the God of our liberties, as the God of the mighty army of brave men who have shown their love of country by dying for it, we pray Thee make us, as soldiers, worthy recipients of a trust so sacred; and may it be the chief glory of the bearer of this "Banner" catorry it (in the fear of God) through the thickest of the smoke in the fiercest battle, and bring it out in triumph, without a single rent from its enemies; with victory in letters of living light written upon every bar and blazing from every star. Oh God! we pray Thee, bless the Captain of the "color company," with all his officers and men.—Bless each Captain and each officer of all the companies in the Regiment.—Bless our Colonel with all the Regimental and Staff officers. Oh God! may our Commanding officer be inspired, from above, with true and patriotic valor, that he may successfully lead these noble men to victory, glory and peace. Preserve his life with the lives of his men, and may we all (when peace shall have been restored to our country, now drenched in blood) return to our quiet homes and loved friends to enjoy the rich boon for which our lives are imperiled.—Oh God! we pray Thee, guide the President of these United States, with all his advisers, in the solution of the intricate problem of war, which now so agitates their minds. And grant to them the "Holy Spirit," that it may direct them in the use of the most judicious means for the speedy and permanent termination of this bloody strife. Bless the Commanding officer of the great Union armies now in the field. Oh God! give him a proper appreciation of the responsible position he holds. And under his wise generalship, in conjunction with the united and harmonious efforts of those under him, may peace quickly spread her halcyon beams over our entire land. All these unmerited favors we ask alone through the merits and in the name of Christ Jesus, our Lord, amen.

MARRIED,

In this place, Nov. 10th, 1864, by Rev. W. R. Mills, Thos. C. Duff, of Pittsburg, to Miss Hennie Burchinell, of Hollidaysburg.

The happy couple have our thanks for a share of the cake. May they live a long, happy and prosperous life.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Huntingdon County Medical Society will hold its regular meeting in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday Nov. 17, at 2 P. M.
J. F. Campbell, *Secretary.*

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The undersigned offers for rent the desirable Hotel property, known as the "Aughwick House," situate in Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pa.

The main building is a three-story brick with a two-story frame Eating Department attached. It is out to commence immediately.

Thomas Rogers.
Franklin Gregg,
Oliver Temple,
Trustees.
or W. P. Vanzandt.
Box 29, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin Co., Pa.

Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Time of Leaving of Trains

Winter Arrangement.

Mail.	Pac. Express.	Fast Line.	Huntingdon Express.	Stations.	Fast Line.	Mail.	Accommodation.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 07	12 10	.....	N. Hamilton,	8 22	.....	2 49
5 25	4 15	12 20	.....	Mt. Union,	8 14	10 01	2 40
5 35	4 25	12 34	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30
5 43	4 34	12 44	.....	Mill Creek,	7 57	9 46	2 23
5 50	4 49	1 05	6 20	Huntingdon,	7 46	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 05	1 2	.....	Petersburg,	7 31	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 30	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	5 21	1 51	.....	Spruce Creek,	7 17	9 07	1 37
6 49	.....	2 18	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	5 48	2 24	.....	Tyrone,	6 54	8 44	1 10
7 08	5 58	2 41	.....	Tipton,	6 44	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 49	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 09	2 57	.....	Bell's Mills,	6 35	8 25	12 47
7 40	6 30	3 41	7 05	Altoona,	6 20	8 10	12 38
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The Philadelphia Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The Fast Line Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 40 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 05 A. M.

The Philadelphia Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 29 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.—Change of Schedule.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Southward Trains. Even'g	Morn'g	Stations and Sidings.	Northward Trains. Morn'g	Even'g
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv 5 25	Lv 8 00	Huntingdon,	Ar 12 47	Ar 6 20
6 00	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 12	5 60
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 58	5 55
6 48	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 30	5 40
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run,	Lv 11 06	5 27
			Ar 11 01	5 20
7 19	9 05	Rough & Ready,	10 49	5 08
7 40	9 21	Cove,	10 31	5 5
7 40	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	10 25	Lv 4 50
Ar 8 10	Ar 9 40	Saxton,	Lv 10 00	Ar 4 40
	Lv 9 55			4 19
	10 15	Riddlesburg,		4 11
	10 23	Hopewell,		3 55
	10 39	Piper's Run,		3 39
	10 09	Hamilton,		3 24
	11 12	Bloody Run,		3 24
	Ar 11 15	Mount Dallas,		Lv 3 20

Shoup's Run Branch.

Lv 10 00	Saxton,	Ar 9 40		
10 15	Conlmont,	9 25		
10 20	Crawford,	9 15		
Ar 10 20	Dudley,	Lv 9 10		
	Broad Top City,			

Huntingdon, Nov. 9, 1864. Jas. Lewis, Supt.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 10, 1864.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

(Estate of Christopher Wigton, dec'd.)

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Christopher Wigton, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated.

Joseph Dysart,
Samuel Wigton,
R. B. Wigton.
Nov. 9, 1864—6t*

STRAY HOG.

Came to the residence of Amos Smith, in Union township, about the middle of September last, a White Hog with black spot on right hip, and left ear off, supposed to weigh about 275 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Amos Smith.
Nov. 2, 1864.

HENRY HARPER,

No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th., PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADYS' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!
JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!
Sept. 7, '64. 3m.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.
Nov. 1864.
Simon Cohn.

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

such as New Mackerel, Hams, Side, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Cheese, &c., at Lloyd & Henry.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Nov. 15.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$10.00@12.00
Common and Superfine	$11.25@
Rye Flour	$9.25
Corn Meal	$3 bl $3.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.75@2.85
Fair and Prime Red	$2.65@2.60
Rye	$1.72
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.80
Oats	.90
Barley	$ bu $2.00
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$10.50
Timothy	$5.75
Flaxseed	$2.25
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₩bl	$12.50
Extra do ₩ cwt	0.25
White Wheat	2.25
Red Wheat	2.25
Rye	1.75
Corn	1.25
Oats	.75
Cloverseed	10.00
Flaxseed	2.25
Dried Apples	1.75
Butter	.35
Eggs	.20
Lard	.25
Ham	.25
Shoulder	.20
Sides	.20
Tallow	.12

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE!

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR----Vol. IX---1865.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR.

Readings, Dialogues, Speeches, Music, Poems, Mathematics, Grammar, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c.

The Publisher of this popular DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY, in order to reach all parts of the country, will send the Visitor one year FREE to one person (who will act as agent,) at any Post Office in the United States.

Address, with five cents, for particulars,
J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 9—3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Robert McCall, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Robert McCall, late of Penn tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.

Anthony Forshiby,
James McCall,
Executors.
Sept. 21, '64. 6t.

Farm For Sale.

The undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. Maguire,
Rachel Maguire.
april9,1864-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

IN PENN TOWNSHIP,

About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon. James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power; it is a good situation for a tannery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient Is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.

Terms of sale made satisfactory.

Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64. Wm. B. Zeigler.

CHEAP PUMPS.

James A. Brown, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.
Aug. 3'64.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*
R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Ellen O. Logan, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Ellen O. Logan, late of Shirley tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

Edward Zubrner, Adm'r.
Oct. 5, '64. 6t.*

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

ON MIFFLIN STREET,

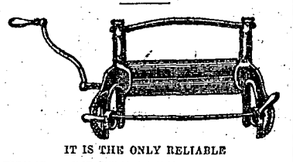
Informs the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has again commenced the millinery business and is prepared to do all kinds of work to order, at prices to please all. Her old customers, and all others, are requested to give her a call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 12, '64.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. Benedict,
J. Sewell Stewart.
July 20, 1864.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street. New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. Northrop, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;
That a simple machine is better than a complicated one
That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and *efficient*;
That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

Gentlemen: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

Jno. W. Wheeler, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

Jno. C. Lefferts, No. 100 Beekman st.
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

Hon. Horace Greeley.
July 13, 1864.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

Thos. Fisher. H. G. Fisher. T. C. Fisher.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers. also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

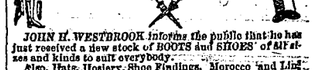
THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1862.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.



JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1864.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.
ap27,1864

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.
Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.
april19-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes,
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64. S. S. SMITH.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Apl 13, 1864

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 16, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

WILL THE CHICAGO CONVENTION RE-ASSEMBLE.

Following the example of the Hartford Convention, the Chicago Convention declared that a permanent body, and provided for its re-assembling.—What the contingency was to be that would require it to be called together was known only to those behind the screen, Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, and the rest of the platform makers. But now that Mr. Lincoln is re-elected by such an overwhelming popular majority, we hope it will re-assemble, and redeem the fair fame of Democracy.

Let it again convene, and declare that James Buchanan, Wm. Bigler and all the weak kneed politicians of that stripe who supported the President's Kansas policy in 1857, and afterwards betrayed the confidence and insulted the moral sense of the Democratic party—made the secessionists strong enough for schism in 1860 at Charleston and Baltimore; strong enough for treason in 1861, and are giving them the only encouragement that keeps them from despondency now. Let them further resolve that all that stripe has been most signally rebuked by the popular verdict just rendered against them—that Douglas was right in opposing Southern disunionists—that his followers are right in supporting the Government against all rebels by whatever name they call themselves, and that it is now the duty of the Democratic party to cease factious opposition to the war measures of the Administration, and join hands with all loyal men in crushing the rebellion. Let them do this and there may be a future for the Democratic party.

The Morale of the Election.

Abraham Lincoln, in all certainty, is again elected ruler of the United States for four years. When we recollect who it was that raised him to that position once more, we are struck with awe upon considering the weight of the voice of the American *people* in their choice; they have spoken, and they have unheeded the words of paltry, deceiving politicians who thought to lead them astray from the path of rectitude, and who desire to so prejudice them against free institutions and against their country, that they would cause them to openly avenge the supposed wrongs, and denounce the acts of a wise administration. We thank God that the great mass of the people have reasoned themselves into the right course, for had they *not*, from this hour *downward* would have been the tendency of the great American Republic and people. Great have been the exertions of the Union destroyers, we will admit, and we may say, those efforts have, in some measure, proved successful. They have prevailed upon ignorant men, who are led like lambs to the slaughter; they have prevailed upon indifferent men, who care not which cause prospers—the right or the wrong; and they have prevailed upon that class of men, who, through motives of prejudice or obstinacy, remain in *doubt* as to the issues of the struggle in which every American should engage. That they have succeeded in gaining numbers to their side we have only to look at the returns of the late elections, and be convinced. In those returns we see that hosts of men have voted, and yet know not for what they voted, nor for whom. *They have cast their ballot for the foes of the Union, and of its armies!* As a proof of this assertion, (which we make in all candor,) we have only to look upon the class of men who placed in nomination George B. McClellan for the Presidency. The record of the lives of such men as Vallandigham, Long, Harris, Fernando Wood, and others of the *same stripe*, is known too well by all to bear repetition; they have spoken the secrets of their hearts in their speeches, and not only this, but they have *acted* the part their words indicate. And these are the men who desired McClellan to rule, so that they could govern, and dictate the course he *should pursue*.—But their object has been defeated, and they may lament for four years longer over their defeat, and the re-election of one who is their "eye sore," and who has, in times past, baffled and frustrated their darling purposes for the destruction of the Union.

Since the election is over and McClellan has suffered defeat, the time is yet fit and opportune for those who voted the bogus Democratic ticket to *reflect*; they have heard the verdict of the *people* against those men and their infamous measures to disrupt the Union spirit in the North, and produce disaffection for open revolt to follow in its wake. They will now not only *reflect*, but will *act* wisely, and absolve themselves from that faction that would lead them and their countrymen into the pit of anarchy and destruction.

As Mr. Lincoln will take his seat on the 4th of March next to retain it for four years more, we trust those who have aided in his re-election will see in him not only the liberator of a downtrodden race, but also the liberator of his country from the horrors of the civil war now raging in its fullest fury. This we confidently expect, through the providence of God, to be the case ere another year of this bloody strife and discordant wrangling has terminated, and in relation to those who have opposed Mr. Lincoln, by voice and vote, we hope that they will see the error into which they have been drawn and become reconciled to the measures he will adopt for our salvation. Without giving the President our whole confidence and entire support in these times of trial and peril he can accomplish comparatively nothing for the good of the country. Let us then, remember this, and give that which, as good citizens, is our duty to give.

THE GRAND RESULT.

Last week we published a table giving Lincoln and Johnson all the States but three, New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. This week we can state positively that the three States named are the only ones giving McClellan and Pendleton majorities. The majorities cast in the twenty States that have declared for Father Abraham and against the rebellion, will exceed 400,000. This is the largest ever received by any Presidential candidate.

The greatest Union victory is the defeat of Governor Seymour in the State of New York. He is defeated by over 8,000 majority.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, commending on the sublime spectacle of the people, in the midst of civil war, "casting their ballots for the future ruler of 30,000,000 of people without the slightest disturbance or disorder," finds in it proof of the strength of republican institutions:

"Some persons may claim that this was due to the fact that ample preparations had been made by the authorities to repress any disturbance, but we think that little or no weight ought to be attributed to this fact. The election was peaceable and orderly, mainly because both parties were convinced that the greatest injury that could occur to them would be to prove that they had been the first to resort to violence on this occasion. What is this but a recognition that the people will sustain order, and that any party perpetrating a wrong is sure to be the loser by the act? In Europe order would have been maintained by a ostentatious display of civil and military force. Here whatever force was at hand was hidden from sight, its display being very properly considered an insult to the people, who have fully proved themselves worthy of the elective franchise. Let us hear no more of the failure of Republican institutions. The past four years prove them to be a complete success. Whatever evils have accompanied them are the consequences of the improper manner in which they have been administered, and not of the principles on which they are based. They have been shown to be stronger than any despotism under the very circumstances under which they were expected to prove weakest—in the midst of war, and that the most trying of all wars, a civil one. No Government could have carried on the terrible contest of the past four years that was not sustained by a people who felt and acted on the conviction that the struggle was theirs and not that of the Administration or the Government. Europe has now received a new lesson which she will not soon forget."

LATEST NEWS.

Fort Bateman in North Carolina, was carried by our forces on the 21st October, capturing 40 pieces of heavy and 12 pieces of light artillery, together with a large quantity of small arms. The road leading out to Plymouth, which town was shelled by our fleet, was strewn with muskets, haversacks, &c., showing a perfect stampede.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, in the Field, near Kearnstown, Virginia, Nov. 12. General Sheridan's change of position from Cedar Creek to Kearnstown has induced the Rebels to again advance down the valley.—At an early hour this morning skirmishing was resumed with great briskness along the whole cavalry line; but the rebels were rather weak in numbers or spirit; for they could not be induced to follow up our pickets, who in obedience to orders fell rapidly back when the firing commenced.

This system of tactics not seeming to draw the enemy to our main lines, General Sheridan sent off a large force of cavalry for the purpose of coaxing a fight out of the rebels. Our men are in high spirits at the prospect of having another fight before the campaign closes, and hope that the Rebels have brought a large number of guns down with them.

MARTINSBURG, Va., Nov. 13.—Important news is just in from General Sheridan, up to midnight. The strategic reconnoissance by our cavalry on Friday caused the enemy's cavalry, under Lomax, to advance against our lines on Saturday morning. Considerable fighting ensued, during which the enemy were repulsed with great loss. Gen. Sheridan then ordered Colonel Powell to pursue them in their flight; this he did with the greatest vigor and success.

He drove them through and beyond Front Royal, and captured two guns, one hundred and fifty prisoners, several wagons, and a large number of horses. Our losses are said to have been considerable, as the fighting was extremely warm for a short time. No infantry was engaged, but Generals Sheridan and Torbert were both at the front in person, with the cavalry, and made very short work of the fighting.

Huntingdon County Official.

We give below the home vote for October and November, and had there been a "fair election" in Carbon township on the 8th inst., the place where deserters do congregate, the Union party would have had a handsome increased majority for Lincoln and Johnson, in the county:

	Barker.	Johnston.	Lincoln.	M'Clellan.
Barree,	107	114	125	119
Brady,	78	78	92	87
Carbon,	87	199	101	284
Cromwell,	85	69	99	72
Cass,	91	39	99	45
Clay,	72	45	83	46
Dublin,	75	60	84	70
Franklin,	135	115	154	117
Henderson,	22	55	31	56
Huntingdon,	218	161	256	164
Hopewell,	86	31	96	47
Jackson,	146	133	150	151
Juniata,	42	21	44	24
Morris,	85	47	87	44
Mt. Union,	46	43	53	51
Oneida,	61	13	65	12
Penn,	84	76	112	86
Petersburg,	77	69	92	68
Porter,	220	82	237	87
Springfield,	67	21	72	29
Shirley,	108	85	110	94
Tell,	37	109	55	130
Tod,	102	40	107	46
Union,	113	68	127	71
Walker,	61	75	65	77
West,	74	91	80	92
Warriorsmark,	129	70	155	77
Birmingham.	31	13	34	11
Total,	2,539	2,022	2,865	2,257
	2,022		2,257	
Union maj.	517		608	

Soldiers' Vote for President.

The following is the report of the voting of the Pennsylvania soldiers in the different armies, so far as it could be obtained:

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

	Lincoln.	M'Clellan.
55th Regiment,	116	117
58th,	77	52
188th,	214	174
2d Heavy Artillery,	452	297
Battery A, 1st Art.	53	23
199th,	337	203
206th,	276	147
97th,	108	112
76th,	152	76
203d,	419	206
200th,	381	225
207th,	441	202
208th,	401	279
209th,	311	254
211th,	430	142
Company A, 2d Art.	20	15
Three companies 3d Art.	94	68
5th Penn. Cavalry,	171	201

GRANT'S ARMY.

	Lincoln.	M'Clellan.
198th Regiment,	104 maj.	
Battery D, 1st Art.	31 maj.	
Hos. at Point of Rocks,	63	26
210th Regiment,	261	189
88th,	76 maj.	
187th,	6 maj.	
91st,	75 maj.	
118th,	21 maj.	
208th,	132 maj.	
184th,	160	94
68th,	104	44
48th,	194	0
198th,	356	243
83d,	120	32
155th,	256	135
149th,	188	102
150th,	111	27
114th,	185	64
41st,	195	5
50th,	108 maj.	
100th,	171 maj.	
45th,	78 maj.	
1st Artillery, Battery B,	50	33
3d Cavalry,	159	54
11th Cavalry,	17 maj.	
68th,	101	60
121st,	103	14
200th,	156 maj.	
211th,	289 maj.	
209th,	57 maj.	
67th,	65 maj.	
84th,	114	45
57th,	95	33
141st,	194	5
105th,	136	73
142d,	133	55
121st,	103	14
69th,	6	112
81st,	23	14
110th,	91	72
99th,	141	81
106th,	14	3
148th,	127	72
183d,	58	47
145th,	78	21
191st,	122	70
157th,	58	11
190th,	150	55
143d,	189	100
56th,	96	64
53d,	122	71
116th,	42	4
Total,	6,799	2,498

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

	Lincoln.	M'Clellan.
47th Regiment,	193	120
49th,	181	68
54th,	218	74
61st,	94	32
67th,	171	51
82d,	177	84
87th,	71	11
95th,	127	62
98th,	13	53
102d,	101	26
139th,	134	35
17th Penn. Cavalry,	94 maj.	
22d, " "	152 maj.	
Artillery Detachments,	159 maj.	
Hospitals in Winchester,	25 maj.	
	1,910	616
	616	
Maj. for Lincoln,	1,294	

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE AS FAR AS REPORTED.

It will be sometime before all the votes of the Pennsylvania soldiers in the different armies, camps, hospitals, &c., are obtained. The following, however, have been reported:

Grant's Armies,	3,980 maj. for Lincoln.	
Sheridan's Army,	1,294 "	"
Sherman's Army,	884 "	"
	6,158 "	"

SOLDIER'S VOTE IN THE HOSPITALS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9.—The following are the votes of Pennsylvania soldiers at the McClellan hospital, Hampton, and Fortress Monroe:

	Union.	Dem.
McClellan Hospital,	101	41
Third Pa. Art., Battery F,	144	44
" " Battery C,	89	11
" " Battery L,	83	5
" " Battery K,	37	38
	454	139
	139	
Union majority,	315	

AT PULASKI, TENN.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
77th Regiment,	151	60

AT PLEASANT HILL, MD.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
6th Penn. Cavalry.	114	36

AT FORT DELAWARE.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Battery A, Pa. Art.,	37	15
" G, "	149	10
196 Pa. Reg., five com'p.	116	21

FREE MARYLAND.—The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation proclaiming Maryland a free State, in accordance with the vote of the people of that State.

Another of Moseby's Outrages.

Four Union Soldiers Murdered in Retaliation.

Moseby's career in the rear of Sheridan's army continues unchecked. He is constantly capturing our straggling parties, and such trains as happen from their smallness to be left unguarded. His last exploit was a most daring one, and resulted in the cold blooded murder of four Union soldiers. According to a correspondent writing from Winchester on the 7th inst., Captain Browster, of the 17th Pennsylvania, his orderly, a man named Sowle, another soldier and a citizen, were captured on Saturday last, near the village of Newtown, on the turnpike. They were on their way to the camp of the cavalry, at Cedar Creek, and were but a short distance ahead of one hundred cavalry escorting Gen. Torbert. They had passed through the village, and when about half a mile beyond a squad of ten or fifteen men, wearing blue overcoats, came into the road. Captain Brewster told Sowle to ride on and see who they were. He rode up to the party, as directed, and asked to what regiment they belonged. No direct answer was given, but they questioned him closely, and asked him which way he was going and who was behind him. He was satisfied they were rebels, from the fact that they had revolvers drawn and concealed under the capes of their overcoats, but he had no opportunity to communicate the fact. Captain Brewster was thrown off his guard by seeing half a dozen mail carriers ahead on the pike, and therefore rode up to Sowle, when the rebels—as they proved to be—under command of Lieut. Haste, closed in upon the party, presented their revolvers, and told them to surrender, which they, of course, did.—At this time Gen. Torbert's escort was not 100 rods distant. The captives were hurried behind a hill not more than 25 rods from the road, and one of the rebel soldiers even rode upon the hill to see Gen. Torbert pass.

The prisoners were searched upon the spot, and nearly everything in the shape of money and clothing was taken from them. Captain Browster had about $1,200 on his person, and Sowle about $40. Each of the other men, also, had some money about them. Sowle concealed two bills in his shirt collar—he supposed one was a twenty and the other a ten dollar bill. When starting for the place of execution the following day's young miss, who had furnished him with pen, ink and paper to write a few parting words to his family, stood near, and he gave her the $20. He said he thought her very good-looking, and believing that he would have no further use for the money, gave it away. She thanked him for the money, and invited him to call, *if he came that way again!*—They were then marched to Ashby's Gap, and thence through the Gap to Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Soon after their arrival here, Moseby came up with about seven hundred men. The prisoners, all told, numbered twenty-seven. They had been brought in from different points. They were ordered to fall in line, two deep, in front of an old school house. Five of the prisoners were citizens, four newsboys, and Captain Brewster's brother, and these were liberated and told to stand aside, leaving twenty-two in line. Moseby's major then said there were seven men out of the twenty-two to be hanged for the seven men executed by Gen. Custer, near Front Royal, and that the selection would be made by lot.—Twenty-two pieces of paper were placed in a hat, seven of them being marked, and the others blanks. The hat was passed along the line, and those who drew prizes gave their names, and stepped one side in charge of a Lieut. Haste, who was detailed to conduct them forthwith to the place of execution.

The drawers of the first and third prizes, a lieutenant in the 5th New York Heavy Artillery, and private Frank Hooker, of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, having befriended a rebel family in the vicinity, were set free, and privates Marvin and Benett, of the 2d New York Cavalry, substituted for them. The death roll then read thus: Charles E Marvin, 2d New York Cavalry, corporal and acting commissary sergeant; Corporal James Bennett, 2d New York Cavalry; George H Sowle, 5th Micigan Cavalry; Sergeant Dodge, 1st Vermont; L. H Hoffnagle, 153d York, quartermaster's department, 19th Army Corps; No. 7. supposed to belong to 4th West Virginia Infantry, or 23d Ohio, name unknown. Lieut. Smith having been detailed to murder the party, was directed to carry the sentence into effect, on Sunday, one half mile west of Berryville, on the pike leading to Winchester, where the bodies of the men would be discovered by our troops. There was a little rain falling, the night (Sunday night) was dark, and as the prisoners marched along tied to a rope, each end held by two horsemen, one before and one behind them, there seemed no chance of escape. Sowle was the first man on the rope. As the party moved into the woods he discovered a hole in the ground large enough to conceal his body. Slipping the cord from his wrist, he dropped quietly into the hole; the rear-guard passed right by without noticing him; the prisoners were halted not ten feet from Sowle's place of concealment; preparations were being made for the execution; the fatal spot had been reached; Sowal in his hiding-place heard the guard say that one prisoner had escaped. Quick as thought he bounded out of his hole across the pike and into a piece of woods, where he climbed a tree not forty rods away. Immediate pursuit was made, and shots were fired; but it was dark, and he could not be traced; he escaped. The guards now confined attentions to the remainder. Three were hung to the limb of a tree, and the other three begging to be shot, their request was granted. One of them Bennett, was shot through the head, and instantly killed. Marvin had a revolver snapped at his temple. No explosion following, Marvin, who is a powerful man, quick as thought knocked his would-be murderer down, and running for his life, reached a piece of woods, where his pursuers strove in vain to find him. He, with Sowle, entered Winchester on Monday morning, through the kindness of two Union citizens. Hoffnagle was shot through the elbow, but had the good sense to fall and pretend to be dead. After he was shot, the rebel lieutenant walked up to him and kicking him to discover whether life remained, was satisfied that it did not, remarking, in answer to a question from one of his men, "Oh, yes, he is dead." He was not, however, and when the rebels had retired, walked to a house near by, where he was well treated, and afterwards sent to Winchester. These men all describe Moseby as a pompous man, greatly desirous of the life of General Custer, against whom he entertains a special hate.—His men are nearly all young and mounted on splendid horses. The principal part of the command was about making a raid on Fairfax Court House and vicinity, leaving one company to annoy our line of communication between Winchester and Cedar Creek. Lieutenant Smith boasted that Early would not permit Sheridan to remain in the Valley more than four days longer. In going to the gap, and returning to the place of execution, the prisoners were not permitted to travel on the public roads, but were taken across fields and through by-roads. The guard, seemingly, were on the lookout all the time for our cavalry. Moseby's men expressed a wish to see President Lincoln re-elected, as they wanted to see the "thing" fought out now. They did not believe the North could whip the South, nor the South whip the North—it was about a draw game.

President Lincoln Apprized of his Re-Election.

WASHINGTON, Nov 9.—At a late hour last night President Lincoln was serenaded by a club of Pennsylvanians, headed by Capt. Thomas, of that State. Being loudly called for, the President appeared at a window and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by loyal citizens of Pennsylvania friendly to me, I had inferred that you were of that portion of my countrymen who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present administration.

I do not pretend to say that you, who think so, embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country; but I do believe, and trust without personal interest, that the welfare of the country does require that such support and endorsement be given. I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work, if it be as you assume, and as now seems probable, will be to the lasting advantage, if not to the very salvation of the country.

I cannot at this hour say what has been the result of the election, but whatever it may be, I have no desire to modify this opinion: that all who have labored to-day in behalf of the Union organization, have wrought for the best interest of their country and the world, not only for the present but for all future ages.

I am thankful to God for this approval of the people, but while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me.

It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free government and the rights of humanity.

Serenade to President Lincoln—Great Enthusiasm—Speech of the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The several Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia called on President Lincoln to-night, and gave him a serenade in honor of his re-election. There was in addition an immense concourse of spectators of both sexes in front of the Executive Mansion. The firing of a field-piece was of frequent occurrence, adding to the excitement of the occasion.

The President appeared at an upper window, and, when the cheers with which he was greeted had ceased, spoke as follows:

"It has long been a grave question whether any Government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies.

"On this point the present rebellion has brought our Republic to a severe test; and a Presidential election, occurring in regular course during the rebellion, has added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people united were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paralyzed by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have a free Government without elections; and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us.

"The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men who have passed through this we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. (Cheers.)

"But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's Government can sustain a National election in the midst of a great civil war. (Renewed cheers) Until now it has not been proven to the world that this was a possibility. It shows, also, how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that, even among candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason can receive most of the people's vote. (Applause.) It shows, also, to the extent yet unknown, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave, patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers, and other demonstrations of applause.) But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all, having a common interest, reunite in a common country? [Cheers.]

"For my own part, I have striven, and shall strive, to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. [Cheers.] So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result. (Cheers.) May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit towards those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen, and their gallant and skilful commanders"

The three cheers were enthusiastically given, accompanied by music and the sound of cannon.

From Sherman.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 13.—The Richmond papers on Friday, November 11, urge upon their readers the necessity of being prepared for startling news from General Sherman; and it appears evident from the tone of the editorials of the same date that they are already in possession of intelligence from this source, which they are withholding from the public.

GRANT ON THE ELECTION.

The following despatch from Lieutenant General Grant, has been received by the Secretary of War:

"CITY POINT, Nov. 10, 864, 10.30 P. M. —*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of Government for the next four years. Congratulate the President for me on the double victory. The election having passed off quietly—no bloodshed or riot throughout the land—is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebeldom and Europe will soon construe it.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l."

National Thanksgiving.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 20, 1864.

The following proclamation was promulgated to-day.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our National life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafed to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward.—Moreover He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage, and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessing of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony wherefore I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

PENNSYLVANIA SS.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is the honored custom of Pennsylvania to set apart, on the recommendation of the Executive, a day for returning thanks to the Giver of all Good, the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls: Now, therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor as aforesaid, do recommend that the people throughout the Commonwealth observe THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November instant, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God,

For the gathered fruits of the earth;
For the continuance of health;
For the prosperity of industry;
For the preservation of good order and tranquility throughout our borders;
For the victories which he has vouchsafed to us over armed traitors,
And for the manifold blessings which He has heaped upon us, unworthy.

And that they do, moreover, humbly beseech Him to renew and increase his merciful favor toward us during the year to come, so that rebellion being overthrown, peace may be restored to our distracted country, and, in every State, with grateful and loving accord, the increase of Praise and Thanksgiving may be offered by all the people unto His Holy Name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this second day of [L. S.] November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Gov. A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Tide Turning in Europe.

As an evidence that "coming events cast their shadows before," the London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing on October 19th, says:

"A literary gentlemen said yesterday in a conversation where I was a listener, that he met a week or so ago at Biarritz, the distinguished Confederate Eustis, whom he had known in former years, and that he now found him utterly despondent, if not despairing. I myself at a public dinner the other day heard a warm sympathizer," who was evidently well acquainted with rebels and the prospects of the loan, say in compliment to the Southerners: "They are the bravest men on earth, sir? The chances are ten to one against them, and yet see how they hold on? I might enumerate many other signs over here that indicate the settled and universal presentiment that the Southern rebellion is in some form or other soon to collapse. I have not heard for several months what formerly I heard daily: "The South will never be conquered? "The *Times* has not uttered that prophecy, once so frequent in its columns, for four or five months."

When the result of the Presidential election is known in Europe, the gloom of the rebels there and their sympathizing allies will be deepened to despair.

Chase on Greenbacks.

In a speech at St. Louis, Ex-Secretary Chase gave a definition of a greenback, which was as follows: Now I have been called the father of greenbacks. You are the fathers of greenbacks. What is a greenback? Did you ever think what it was? Why, it is simply the credit of this great American people put in the form of money, to circulate among the very people whose credit makes it worth anything. When I was Secretary of the Treasury the question arose, how should these vast armies and navies be supplied? How should the boys be fed in the field, the sailors in the ships, and provision made for their support, for their clothing, their food and transportation? I found the banks of the country had suspended specie payment. What was I to do? The banks wanted me to borrow their credit, or pay them interest in gold upon their credit. They did not pay any gold, or propose to pay any themselves, but they wanted me to borrow their notes. I said, "No, gentlemen, this great American people is worth all of you put together, and I will take the credit of those people and cut it up in the form of little bits of paper, and we will circulate that paper, and we will receive that paper for *bonds*, upon which we will punctually pay the interest in gold." And then in order that the national currency might be permanent, and that nobody could have just cause to complain, I called the national banking system into existence and pledged every bank to redeem its currency in greenbacks, and the Government pledged that every dollar should be redeemed in the end—the securities to be pledged and provided—that in the end everything should be made equivalent in gold.

I think this is the true idea of a greenback. It is the credit and property of the American people—made to serve the purpose of money in the midst of a great strife, when we must have everything we can get. And, fellow-citizens, in my humble judgment if out of this war this national currency comes as is provided for in our platform, so that no Western farmer or merchant will be obliged to pay tribute to the East in his exchange, (Applause) so that we shall not lose upon exchange so large a profit upon our industry; so that the laborer receives his dollar or two dollars, or dozen dollars, at the night or week's end—shall be perfectly sure that it won't turn to dust and ashes before the morning sun rises; I say if we can get such a sound currency as this, then this country will not at least have been without one of the collateral benefits of this war; if you can take your money on the Atlantic and go to the Pacific and pay your bills all the way, without having to change the currency at every tavern you stop at * * * I say if the Government is administered as it should be, with proper vigor and economy, every dollar in greenbacks will be as good as a dollar in gold. Why, eight months ago, if I could have had the assurance that I would not have been troubled with any other issues—if I could have been assured that there should be no trouble from any unauthorized currency, unauthorized by any but the nation itself—I would have undertaken to resume specie payment in a week, if anybody wanted it, and I say, now, if the war is prosecuted as it ought to be, and the Government is administered with the economy and prudence that I trust it will be, then there is no more danger of that currency than there is that the American people will fail.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of CHRISTOPHER WIGTON, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December next at two o'clock P. M.,

All that VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM situate in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, containing 160 acres, 140 of which are cleared and improved. The buildings consist of a good two story double frame dwelling house, and necessary outbuildings, and a frame bank barn 76 X 40 feet. A good young orchard, bearing fruit, and several fine springs, both slate and limestone are on the property.

It is situated on the turnpike from Spruce Creek to Centre county, and is four miles from Spruce Creek, a Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The creek passes through the farm, and there are two good water powers, at one of which there is a dam already built, ready for machinery.

The farm is in good order and cultivation, and its convenience to schools, churches, stores, and the large from manufacturing establishments of Huntingdon county, makes this one of the most desirable farms in the interior of the State. Possession will be delivered on the first of April. The Executors will at same time offer at public sale 320 acres of land in ——— county, Iowa.

The Executors will also sell at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of DECEMBER next, at two o'clock P. M.,

All those certain two adjoining lots of ground situate in Gaysport, Blair county, having a two story brick house and a stable on each of said lots.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third in hand and the residue in one and two years from date of sale, with interest from the first of April, 1865, secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

SAMUEL WIGTON,
Hunt., Nov. 16, '64. R. B. WIGTON,
JOSEPH DYSART,
Executors.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Philadelphia *Press*, and Lancaster *Express*, publish 3 times and send bill to this office.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the "Juniata Steam Boat Company," at the American House, in Hollidaysburg, on the 9th of November, 1864, the following officers were duly elected:

SAMUEL ISETT, President.

JOHN K. NEFF,
S. R. SCHMUCKER,
A. A. CORELL,
S. O. HENRY,
} Directors.

Y. L. HOLLIDAY, Secretary. R. B. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

Nov. 16, 2t